T पश्चिम बगांल राज्य का प्रस्ताव उद्योगों एवं टाउनशिप बिल्डिंग के उद्देश्यों से किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा भूमि के स्वामित्व अधिकार और पट्टा अधिकार हेतु अधिकतम सीमा के प्रावधान से पूर्णरूपेण छूट देने से संबंधित था। भारत सरकार ने उपरोक्त राज्यों के अध्यादेशों को लागू करने को अब तक अपनी सहमति नहीं दी है। क्योंकि प्रस्तावित संशोधन अब तक अपनाए गए भूमि सुधारों की राष्ट्रीय नीति के विपरीत है। कर्नाटक राज्य ने कर्नाटक भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1995 को पारित किया और इसे राष्ट्रपति जी विचारार्थ रखे बिना कानून का रूप प्रदान कर दिया।

उपरोक्त कानून के अन्तर्गत एक पट्टेधारी के लिए निर्धारित जोत की अधिकतम सीमा में भारी वृद्धि का प्रावधान किया गया है। औद्योगिक विकास, शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं, पूजास्थलों, आवास परियोजनाओं एवं बागवानी परियोजनाओं के लिए अधिकतम सीमाओं में भी वृद्धि की गयी है। राज्य सरकार ने जनहित में, किसी विशिष्ट उद्देश्य के लिए भूमि-जोत को किसी भी सीमा तक छूट प्रदान करने का असीमित अधिकार प्राप्त कर लिया है।

कर्नाटक ऐसा पहला राज्य है, जिसने पहले से ही अनुच्छेद 31 बी के अतंर्गत संरक्षित एवं संसद के अधिनियमों (1990 से अब तक 4 बार) द्वारा संविधान की नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों में, उसे राष्ट्रपति जी के विचारार्थ रखे बिना संशोधन किया है और भारत के राष्ट्रपति की सहमति के बिना उसे प्रभावी बनाया है।

Surveys for HIV Infection

2514. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem pub* lished in the Indian Express of 7th September. 1995 of hish incidence of HIV in Bombay and if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government have made surveys of other metros and large towns of HIV infliction, if so, what are the findings and if not, the reasons for not doing such surveys;

(b) what fool-proof measures Government have taken to ensure that only certified and HIV-free blood is available for transfusion; and

(c) the financial allocation of HIV control and prevention in 1995 and the percentage of money actually utilised by the Central Government and State Governments of the allocation made for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) Government is aware about the newsitem. Sentinal Surveillence reports also indicate that, there is high prevalence of HIV in bombay and other metros, in high risk population.

(b) Regulatory mechanisms have been tightened and it is now mandatory to test every unit of blood to ensure that blood is free from Blood transmissible diseases before it is issued for transfusion. Nob-lood bank can now be opened without the approval of the Drug Controller of India. 150 Zonal Blood Testing Centres have been set up and linkages have been provided to all blood banks. Rapid HIV kits are provided at district level hospitals to facilitate testing of blood for HIV before transfusion.

(c) Under the National AIDS Control Programme an allocation of Rs. 80 crores has been made during the financial year 1995-96. The percentage of utilisation by the Central Government and State Governments during 1994-95 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of utilisation over allocation
Central Government (including UTs without legislature)	18.99	7.71	40.60
State Governments	63.55	28.09	44.55

Irregularities in Konkan Railway Corporation

2515. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government probe has reported that the Konkan Railway Corporation has shown favours to some private contractors working on the Mega Rail Projects and paid advances to them even before signing contracts;

(b) whether any CBI enquiry has been ordered to investigate into these irregularities; and

(c) if so, the details of the investigation carried out by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN- THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI): (a) to (c) A Committee of Railway Board Officers is looking into various aspects of payment of advances to contractors on Konkan Railway Projects. In the interim report the Committee has brought out certain lapses in the contract management, which have been brought to the notice of the KRC administration for taking remedial action as required, under intimation to this Ministry. The Committee is yet to submit its final report. Norms Fixed for supply of Drinking water for Urban Areas 2516. SHRI TRILOKINATH CHATURVEDI: DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the availability of 40 litre drinking water per day per person as national norms for the urban areas also;

(b) if not, the norms fixed for the urban areas;

(c) the number of towns where water supply according to the norms has been made available together with the number of urban areas where such facilities arc still to be provided; and

(d) the State-wise allocation made in 1994-95 and 1995-96 for urban water supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPTT. OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI R. K. DHAWAN): (a) and (b) The norms adopted for water supply in urban areas are as under:—

(i) 125 lpcd for urban areas where piped water supply and underground sewerage system arc available.

(ii) 70 lpcd for urban areas provided with piped water supply but without underground sewerage system.

(iii) 40 lpcd for towns with spot sources/stand posts. One source for 20 families with a maximum walking distance of 100 metres.

(c) The water supply in towns is the responsibility of the State Government Local Bodies. Townwise details of position of water supply is not maintained Centrally. As per information obtained from the State Governemnts and UTs, 85.31% of urban population has been provided with water supply as on 31.12.91.

(d) Under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme, Rs. 16.99 crorcs has